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Of particular interest in the chapter dealing with Jefferson's contribution to the nation is the emphasis put upon his consistent opposition to slavery. Judge Swaney convincingly claims for Jefferson the credit for the inclusion in the Ordinance of 1787 of the clause prohibiting slavery in the Northwest Territory. Of equal interest is the comparison of Jefferson with John Marshall and the contrast between the statesmanship of Jefferson as shown by his executive acts, and of Marshall as illustrated in his judicial opinions. Judge Swaney clearly and succinctly presents a portrait of Chief Justice Marshall as he really was—a great constructive statesman.

The last chapter describes the superstructure that has arisen upon the foundations laid by Jefferson and in conclusion touches upon controversial subjects, including the League of Nations.

Of the book as a whole it may be said that it presents in fresh and pleasing form some of the fundamental charters of our state and national governments to which as Americans we cannot too often recur.

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A Selection of Cases on the Law of Domestic Relations and Persons. By Edwin H. Woodruff. Third Edition. New York, Baker, Voorhis & Co., 1920. pp. xviii, 753.

This is the third edition of a collection of cases on this subject, which from the first has been a very good one. There has been no material change in the plan of the book. Some of the cases which appeared in the former edition have been displayed by others generally more recent and thought to be better adapted for class room work. There is one appendix which shows the status of the common law marriage in the United States and another which is a draft of an Act to Make Uniform the Law Regulating Annulment of Marriage and Divorce.

Two features of the book require mention. Besides containing many more cases, and these usually recent, the footnotes in the present edition contain approximately 130 references to articles and critical comments which have appeared in the leading law periodicals. To the reviewer this appears to be the chief merit of the present edition and a sufficient justification for its preparation. It is in striking contrast in this respect to all the casebooks on this subject which have heretofore appeared. The value of such a copious reference to critical literature is obvious.

The present edition is 133 pages larger than its predecessor. It offers more material than can possibly be discussed adequately in class room exercises during the period of time now usually allotted to a course on Persons. As long, however, as we do not go to an unreasonable extent in requiring the student to purchase cases which he will never find time to study, abundance of material is to be desired. It gives the instructor the advantage of being able to choose those cases which, in his hands, will yield the best results.

In the preparation of this book the cases have been selected with the purpose of presenting the subjects, as nearly as is possible, in a complete and well-rounded form. This has resulted in the inclusion of cases on such topics as Dower; Curtesy; Wife's Separate Estate in Equity; Capacity of Married Women, Infants, and Insane Persons to Contract and Commit Torts and Crimes; Jurisdiction in Divorce Cases; etc. These and other topics represent the points at which the course in Domestic Relations and Persons, as this collection of cases suggests that it be developed, overlaps other courses. Whether these topics can be taught to the best advantage in this course or in the courses on Property, Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law, Conflict of Laws, Trusts, or elsewhere, is a matter

about which instructors disagree. But that the inclusion of cases on the same topic in casebooks on different subjects facilitates and encourages unnecessary duplication and, to that extent, unnecessarily crowds our already crowded three-year course, is a fact that cannot be gainsaid. It is to be hoped that some agreement may be reached as to where topics representing the points at which subjects overlap, can best be taught and a plan adopted with reference to which compilers will construct their casebooks in preference to referring to their own ideas. This would make any casebook constructed after the plan available for a wider use and would also allow our present standard course to cover more ground in the same length of time. It is believed that duplication equivalent at least to two hours of work a week for a year exists pretty generally in the three-year course as at present taught. Since it seems to be the consensus of opinion that it is unwise at present to lengthen the course required for the undergraduate law degree, an effort to devise some means, even if merely mechanical, whereby we may turn to better account the three years at present available seems to be necessary.

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The Danube. Its Historical, Political and Economic Importance. By Dr. Henry Hajnal. The Hague, Martinus Nijhoff, 1920. pp. 167.

In his preface the author quotes Sir Charles Dilke, "that there were many people who knew a little about the Danube, but that there was not a single one who knew the subject thoroughly." The reviewer fears that this volume will not provide European statesmen who are to draw the new convention for the regulation of traffic on the Danube with the required thorough knowledge.

As a preparation to his study of the Danube the author, in thirty-eight pages, reviews International Law with regard to rivers up to the Congress of Vienna, then devotes fifteen pages to the Congress and its results and fifty pages to the subsequent history of the Danube from the point of view of International Law. The remainder of the book treats of commerce and navigation on the Danube. It is manifestly impossible to do more than sketch the outlines of fluvial legal history in so few pages, and the author has not been very successful in the difficult art of selection and condensation of material. His work would have been better balanced had he given references for the treaty provisions which he prints at length and devoted the space thus saved to a fuller description of river conditions prior to the Convention of 1803, and to any description at all of the Rhine courts, so important from an international point of view.

The author is not always accurate in his expressions. The Treaty of Osnaburck was rather aimed at the illegal tolls which had been imposed on river commerce during the Thirty Years' War than intended to secure "commercial and economic freedom" (page 18); and the Treaty of Munster was certainly not designed to "alleviate the disastrous state of navigation on the . . . Scheldt" (page 18), but as the author himself shows in another place, to stop the important navigation on this stream; nor did the Treaty of Ryswick make "provision for free navigation" of the Rhine, but only for reciprocal freedom between certain riparian states with the prohibition of an increase in existing tolls. The true nature of the struggle for river freedom up to the Convention of 1803 was to free commerce from arbitrary exactions of riparian princes and cities, and to reform the existing limitations rather than to secure the free use of the streams even to riparians and much less to non-riparians.

Dr. Hajnal says in his Preface that the part of his book referring to the Danube since the Treaty of Paris is an "outline," but this does not justify his devoting over five pages to the abortive riparian commission of 1856 in contrast to six pages to the European Commission, and only one-half page to the import-